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Notable Anniversaries Fall Within This Year

By Irving G. Gutterman

Those who take interest in anniversaries will find 1934 a year rich in such reminders of historical personages or events. Aside from the great annual commemorations, patriotic, religious or sentimental, an anniversary is also popularly considered as a day that marks the completion of any number of years divisible by five—centuries or parts of centuries—which may serve as occasions for restudy, reappraisal or celebration of the significance of the subject.

This year will contain birthday anniversaries of many illustrious men of the past. They include the 200th anniversary of the birth of Robert Morris, financier of the Revolution, and of George Romney, the English painter. Robert Burns, the national poet of Scotland, and Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller, the German poet, historian and dramatist, were both born 175 years ago. The year will record the 150th birthday of General Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, and of Leigh Hunt, English poet; the 125th of the American poet Edgar Allan Poe and of Abraham Lincoln.

Outstanding centenaries include those of Charles W. Eliot, American educator and president of Harvard for forty years; Artemus Ward, American lecturer and humorist; Chauncey M. Depew, New York lawyer, Senator and wit; Frank R. Stockton, American author, who wrote "The Lady or the Tiger"; William Morris, English decorative artist, Socialist and inventor of the Morris chair, and James McNeil Whistler, American painter.

The Coming of Cortez.

Among quadricentenaries in 1934 will be: The arrival of Cortez in Lower California, and the death of Antonio Allegri Correggio, Italian painter. Denis Diderot, French savant and editor of a famous encyclopedia, and Samuel Johnson, who wrote the English Dictionary, died a century and a half ago.

Notable centenaries of deaths will be those of Charles Lamb, English essayist; the Marquis de Lafayette, French general and patriot who fought in the American Revolution, and of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, whose "Ancient Mariner" remains a classic of English literature.

Of seventy-fifth anniversaries the most outstanding will be those of Washington Irving, Ambassador, humorist and author of legends of Sleepy Hollow; W. K. Grimm, German philologist; Thomas Babington Macaulay, English historian,

statesman and essayist; Thomas De Quincey, who wrote "The Confessions of an Opium-Eater"; Prince Metternich, Austrian diplomat and statesman; Horace Mann, American educator; Rufus Choate, American lawyer and statesman; Karl Ritter, German geographer; William H. Prescott, American historian; Henry Hallam, English critic and historian, and John Brown, the fiery American abolitionist who led the raid on Harper's Ferry.

A Great Abolitionist.

Half a century has passed since the death of Wendell Phillips, abolitionist and orator, and of Charles Reade, English author of "The Cloister and the Hearth." Forty years ago saw the passing of Anton Rubinstein, Russian pianist and composer. Isabella II, who ruled Spain from 1833 to 1868, died thirty years ago.

A quarter of a century ago B. C. Coquelin, French actor; George Meredith, English novelist; Sarah Orne Jewett, New England novelist; Edward Everett Hale, American essayist; Clyde Fitch, New York playwright; Richard Watson Gilder, American poet and editor; Baron von Humboldt, German traveler and author; Algernon C. Swinburne, English poet; F. Marion Crawford, American novelist, and Leopold II of Belgium passed on. Albert I became King of the Belgians. Peary was accepted and Dr. Cook rejected as discoverer of the North Pole.

The year 1934 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the death of Pope Pius X and King Charles of Rumania; the fifteenth anniversary of the death of Theodore Roosevelt. A decade has gone by since the death of Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States; Henry Cabot Lodge, Samuel Gompers, Anatole France, Giacomo Puccini, Eleonora Duse, Frances H. Burnett, Marie Corelli and Hugo Stinnes.

War and Peace.

This year ends that twentieth anniversary of the start of the "war that shook the world." Twenty years ago the Archduke Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenburg, his wife, were assassinated at Sarajevo, precipitating Austria's ultimatum and declaration of war upon Serbia and the bombardment of Belgrade. Russia mobilized and then followed the declarations of war by Germany, England, France, Serbia, Turkey, Japan and Russia. The battles of the Marne, Aisne

and Ypres and the invasion of Belgium occurred within the year.

Other military anniversaries this year include the 175th of the Battle of Quebec; the 125th of the Battle of Wagram; the 120th of the entrance of the Allies into Paris in 1814, and of the burning of public buildings in Washington by the British. Within the year occurs the seventieth anniversary of the war between Prussia and Denmark, and of Sherman's march through Georgia. The Sino-Japanese War began forty years ago, and the Russo-Japanese War thirty years ago.

Peace will have some anniversaries—the 175th of the Peace of Vienna between France and Austria; the 150th of the ratification of the peace treaty between the United States and Great Britain; the 120th of the first peace of Paris in 1814; the eightieth of the treaty between Japan and the United States. France's formal presentation of the Statue of Liberty to the United States and the signing of the Treaty of Tientsin between France and China took place fifty years ago and the signing of the Treaty of Versailles fifteen years ago.

Church, Flight and Civic Subjects.

Ecclesiastical anniversaries are of interest. Four centuries ago the Act of Supremacy was passed by Parliament severing the connection of the English church with Rome and declaring the King to be its supreme head. The appointments of John Carroll as the first Catholic Bishop and of Samuel Seabury as the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop in America were made 150 years ago.

Those who follow the heroic feats of aviation will note that twenty-five years ago Louis Blériot made his historic flight across the English Channel. Fifteen years ago occurred the then remarkable flights of the American Navy NC-4, and of the British dirigible R-34.

Important to Father Knickerbocker will be the 150th anniversary of the opening of the first bank of New York. Two centenaries to be marked will be the incorporation of the Town of Brooklyn as a city and the holding of New York University's first commencement.

Canada is preparing to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the landing of the French explorer, Jacques Cartier, at Esquimaux Bay. It is three and a half centuries since Sir Walter Raleigh received a charter from Queen Elizabeth empowering him to plant colonies in Virginia; the founding of Maryland occurred 300 years ago. The first ferry service to Long Island was started 250

(To be continued on page 4.)

A Year of Hitlerism in Germany: Two Pictures, Before and Now

By Seward Stone

One year has thundered by since General Kurt von Schleicher was deposed and Adolf Hitler was called by President von Hindenburg to the German Chancellorship. Twelve months of political revolution have been recorded on the pages of history since that night on Jan. 30 when thousands of sturdy Storm Troopers, torchlights in hand, tramped through Brandenburger Tor and down the Wilhelmstrasse to render homage to their "Leader" and the old Field Marshal reviewing them from the windows above.

As the news spread through the Reich during those hours millions of Germans joined in the jubilation and were convinced that at last the Fatherland had been saved. Other millions trembled and faced the future with fear and anxiety. But all realized that the next day the sun would rise over a new Germany.

Hitler's rise to the Chancellorship was as startling as many of the events since.

At the end of 1932 his accession to power appeared to be remote, if not impossible. For the first time in two years non-Nazis began to breathe more freely. In the November Reichstag election Hitler's spell seemed to have been broken; he had lost 2,000,000 votes. Throughout the Reich the name von Schleicher began to replace the mention of Hitler in conversation and debate.

Von Schleicher's Strength.

Although Winter, with its attendant hardships for the poor and unemployed, complicated the situation, there was a slight improvement in business. Outside the Nazi ranks it was generally believed that if von Schleicher could hold the reins of government until Spring economic recovery would destroy the Hitler threat.

The attention of the German people was focused on the political battlefield, which had not changed materially since the November struggle at the polls. The parties were entrenched and fortified against one another and refused to cooperate in a constructive effort. Respect for General von Schleicher as an individual, as well as financial and political difficulties within the party itself, induced the Nazis to pursue a policy of watchful waiting. One group, irritated by Hitler's exclusive demands and his verbal "socialism," tended to sympathize with Gregor Strasser's views.

On the left, the Social Democrats, together with the trade unions associated with the party, looked upon von Schleicher as a definite advance over the Cabinet of "barons" under von Papen. They, the Catholic Centre party and the smaller groups in the middle tolerated von Schleicher as the only man who could prevent Hitler from attaining office.

In view of this situation von Schleicher conversed with trade union officials and leaders of other groups with an eye to forming a coalition Cabinet ranging from the Social Democrats to Gregor Strasser.

Intrigue Set Afoot.

Since these plans contained elements of danger for the political future of Hitler and Franz von Papen, whose vanity had been wounded since his dismissal as Chancellor in November, the two men were drawn together. They met in Cologne on Jan. 4, 1933, to negotiate an agreement which would bring about the defeat of their common enemy.

The intrigues they fomented against von Schleicher did not fail to impress President von Hindenburg. Reports that the Chancellor favored the division of bankrupt estates in East Prussia antagonized the Junker President. The German public, however, did not realize that von Schleicher was rapidly losing the confidence of the Reich's highest authority.

At the same time Hitler concentrated on the Lippe election to be held on Jan. 15. On election day the Nazis polled an overwhelming vote and once again Hitler proclaimed the inevitability of his victory. Colonel von Papen dispelled the remaining doubts in the President's mind and on Jan. 28 Schleicher was dismissed and the Hitler-von Papen combination came into power. Neither the Reichstag nor public opinion was consulted. The President alone decided.

BEFORE HITLER.

Now let us look at the Reich of that time, so that we may later mark the contrast of today.

Even before the advent of Hitler into power, democracy was not functioning satisfactorily in the Reich. The Reichstag had become an arena for gladiators instead of a forum able to legislate, and a Presidential Cabinet ruled the country. The parliamentary conflicts were not confined to the Reichstag but were continued on the streets. There were frequent fights between Communists, Socialists and Nazis.

All German life mirrored the deep political divergences. Newspapers attacked one another and opposing parties with epithets and essays. Each party commanded the allegiance of legions and centuries; there were Storm Troopers, Iron Front, Steel Helmets and Red Front.

Germany was still democratic in the sense that there was room for conflicting attitudes and ideas. The printing presses poured forth an inexhaustible supply of novels and books on all topics whether political, economic, philosophic or sociological.

The theatre offered a varied group of plays, tragedies, comedies, satire and humor and the Berlin stage ranked with the leading theatres in the world. Max Reinhardt, Piscator and Jessner made Berlin the envy of producers everywhere. And Elisabeth Bergner attracted all those who wanted to see a great actress perform in the finest tradition of the stage. On the concert stage and at the Opera, Bruno Walter, Otto Klemperer, the Busch brothers and Hubermann cooperated with

Furtwängler to make Germany the centre of the musical world.

Forces in Industry.

German industry was characterized by forces similar to those at work in the United States and Great Britain. Powerful trade unions and groups represented the rights of the workers and employers, individually or in association. Many leading industrialists supported Hitler financially in his struggle for power with the purpose of smashing the trade unions. Hitler never made clear the exact meaning of his German "socialism" and every man could put his own interpretation on it. The trade unions preferred to look upon Hitler as a tool in the hands of the industrialists.

Despite economic and political difficulties, Germany was still more closely related to the Western democracies than to the Fascist State to the south. The Reich seemed to be a central point of all the intellectual and sociological currents which swept through twentieth century civilization. Inability to cooperate in parliamentary matters did not signify that all Germany had given up hope of some day ruling itself as the peoples of Great Britain and France were doing.

Hitler, Goebbels and Goering, to be sure, were shouting ferociously in auditoriums and threatening in their newspapers. The Storm Troopers were marching everywhere, challenging the passer-by with venomous gestures. But a faint feeling of hope was gradually stirring people that Hitler would be overcome. And millions retained confidence that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, whatever the turn of events, would observe faithfully his vow to defend the Weimar Constitution and prevent Adolf Hitler from fulfilling his threat that "heads will roll" if he came into power.

UNDER HITLER.

Today—what a transformation! Germany has forgotten General von Schleicher and his Chancellorship of fifty-seven days. The Third Reich is basking in the light which radiates from Adolf Hitler, "Leader," Chancellor and patron saint of all good and pure Germans. The nation has been remodeled in the Nazi form and the product fills Hitler's specifications to an astonishing degree.

A Reichstag still exists in Germany, although in the last election citizens cast their ballots without knowing for whom they were voting except Hitler, Goebbels, Goering and seven other names on the list. But the Reichstag is no longer a place of debate or even of physical clashes between the parties. It is an audience which Hitler has selected to listen to his pronouncements on high state occasions.

The parties have disappeared: Communists, Social Democrats, Democrats, People's party, Centre party and Nationalists. Even their names seem like grave-stones in forgotten cemeteries. One party alone remains in the Reich today and it reacts like a trained symphony orchestra under the baton of a great conductor.

Men who were formerly prominent in

the German republic are now in exile and in concentration camps to improve their political education, or they are living uncomfortable retirement.

Citizens Now Docile.

Elections, party intrigues and manoeuvres and legislative enactments no longer bother good German citizens. They open their papers now to take notice of the latest decree issued by the government and nod their heads in acceptance. They are careful not to disagree with the stipulations of the new law. That would lead to serious complications and would not help anyway.

The streets no longer serve as stages for bloody brawls. Instead 2,500,000 Storm Troopers, clad in new uniforms, constantly march down the thoroughfares and lend a brown color to the city scene. Citizens, with the exception of non-Aryans, who are prepared to give the Hitler salute which is compulsory, now go where they please without fear of becoming involved in a party battle. Politics has become peaceful and the prerogative of a few divine dictators.

The press has also taken the road of coordination, and newspapers reveal a startling similarity. Journalists must be Nazis and the word "No" has disappeared from the vocabulary of editorialist and reporter. Every statement published by the government is enhanced by accompanying eulogies printed in the papers. Since it is incredible and treasonable for any organization to oppose the Nazifying process, no German newspaper has been allowed to publish the details of the important controversy in the Protestant Church. A few Germans who want to know what is really happening in the Third Reich buy the London, Paris and Zurich newspapers that have come in past the censor.

Unions Suppressed.

Industrial life has also undergone a change. The trade unions have been suppressed and the German worker has been given "dignity" in the German Labor Front. Strikes and lockouts have been prohibited and the worker has lost his hard-won privilege of collective bargaining. In accordance with Nazi doctrine the owner or manager of a plant or business has become the "leader" and the laborers are his "followers." The government has appointed arbitrators who will settle all differences which may arise between leaders and followers.

The skeptics who doubted Hitler's "socialism" before he came into power and looked upon him as the deputy of industrial groups now point to the new "labor" decree as the confirmation of their prophecies. Today the worker is powerless in the hands of the Nazi leaders.

Based upon general trade recovery throughout the world and government subsidies to industry and agriculture, increased commercial activity has been reported in Germany together with a great decrease in unemployment. Since February, 1933, Hitler reports that 2,000,000 men have been put back to work. Critical economists tend to question the authenticity of these German statistics and the methods by which "re-employment" has

been accomplished. It cannot be challenged, however, that under Hitler more men have been employed. Although the standard of living has fallen in the country as a whole, work has been divided among larger numbers.

A Regimented Culture.

Industry, labor and political parties have not been alone in the process of coordination. Old State lines are being eradicated rapidly. The whole intellectual life of the nation has been brought into line with the principles of unity and leadership. The supreme function of schools and universities today is the political education of the German student in terms of Nazi philosophy. All the youth of Germany is associated together in various Hitler organizations.

Directors of theatres today never forget that the first artistic axiom to be observed is political conformity. Tragedies have been eliminated from the program in several cases, for the Propaganda Ministry insists that playgoers should not be depressed at a time when the Nazis have injected Germans with a new enthusiasm to live. The Berlin theatre has toppled from its high artistic place and, despite the exhortations of Dr. Goebbels and his unified newspapers, the playhouses remain empty. Max Reinhardt carries on his work in London and Salzburg and Elisabeth Bergner acts to the applause of English audiences.

Similarly in the concert hall Dr. Furtwängler, who is now one of General Goering's Staatsraete, has had to assume many burdens as a consequence of Nazi intolerance. Bruno Walter, Klemperer, Adolf Busch, Hubermann and many others have gone to foreign countries, and non-German artists, including Toscanini, Menuhin and Heifetz, have declared their solidarity with the persecuted artists by refusing to appear in Germany.

Today German life has been unified and only the pastors of the Protestant Church have risen in revolt against Nazification. One group alone has been purposefully excluded from the benefits of coordination. Jewish families which had

looked upon themselves as German for centuries are now degraded inhabitants of their native country. Not only have they been forced out of positions where they made generous contributions to German culture, but they have been definitely relegated to an inferior place and their means of existence has been threatened.

Germany now enters its second year of Nazi rule. As Dr. Goebbels has put it: "Germany has one goal, one party, one conviction." In the privacy of their homes many Germans grumble about present conditions in the Reich. Outside they climb on the bandwagon.

Hitler is master today and the old President only infrequently interferes with the decisions that he makes. Although every German is careful to look behind himself before opening his mouth, Hitler can say truthfully that he has made the German people happier since taking them into the Nazi nursery. Without knowing the reason for their belief, millions in Germany have faith in a better future. The great masses feel heroic and important in the petty bourgeois atmosphere of the Third Reich.

And so this week in Germany, though one section of the population is suffering from the humiliations imposed upon it and another is confined to political prisons because it put principle above personal safety, the great majority of the nation will join in the fanfares celebrating the first anniversary of the accession of "the Leader."

【ヒトラー主義の七ヶ年の話】

a policy of watchful waiting. 監視待望政策

Reichstag. ドイツ議會

Storm Troopers. ナチスの所謂突撃隊

Iron Front. 鐵前衛隊 Steel Helmets. 鐵兜隊、共に國權黨其他の所屬なりしが後解散し Nazisに合併したの多し。Red Front 赤色前衛隊(左翼のもの)

The Weimar Constitution. チューリッゲン内ワイマールに於て一九一九年八月制定せられた現ドイツ共和國憲法なり

Center party. カトリック派の中央黨

A New Hope for the Idle: Thousands Enrolled in the Free Adult Classes

By Gilbert G. Weaver

Associate Supervisor of Education, State Department of Education, N. K.

About a year ago New York State began providing free educational classes to unemployed men and women in New York City to help them to put their enforced idleness to constructive uses. The classes were started with an enrolment of 3,400; now 75,000 are registered. The project was begun by the State Adult Day Education Department in cooperation with the Board of Education of New York City and other agencies. It is still administered by that department, but the Civil Works Administration has made it a Federal project by supplying the funds.

The project aids not only the students but the teachers, since the "faculty" is recruited from the unemployed, including both jobless teachers and "non-professionals," who, through experience in

special fields, are able to give instruction.

There is an unrestricted range of subjects offered, including phases of agriculture, engineering, the fine arts, music, work in the theatre, dancing, scientific homemaking and commercial studies. More than 180 of these courses are conducted in more than 130 educational centres.

The Types of Students.

All types of individuals are found in the classes. The former laborer comes to add to his skill in his craft—and is delighted to find that the "red tape" to which he has objected in regular schools is absent here and he can take whatever study he needs.

The laborer, interestingly enough, ap-

appears surer of himself than most of the students. The "white-collar" worker, who is also present in large numbers, is less sure; he feels that he has been a failure; he is now wondering whether his old ambition lay along the right path. Consequently he is looking for something new; he wants to know about himself. The readjustment program is designed to help him on the one hand through guidance, and on the other, through new training and assistance in finding re-employment.

The third group might be called the new poor. People accustomed to means and the leisurely life and who are now obliged to give up their social activities are seeking also to readjust themselves; some with an avocation which will ward off morbidity, others with an actual means of support.

Fine arts courses have capacity attendance. The interest is principally avocational. The former occupational duties of the unemployed students have not prejudiced them against sculpture, painting, dancing, dramatics or writing. A former jewelry salesman who all his life wanted to be a sculptor joined a class in sculpture and has turned out a piece of work considered suitable even for exhibition. Many such cases are found.

A striking example of a desire to do a higher quality of work is furnished by an unemployed common plasterer—"mudslinger"—is the description used in the building trades. He is now in his seventieth year. Whenever he can spare the carfare he journeys from Brooklyn to Manhattan to attend a class in ornamental plastering conducted by one of the finest ornamental plasterers in the country. This "mudslinger" still desires knowledge. His hope is to quit "mudslinging," and become an ornamental plasterer. Examples of his work show that he is succeeding.

The courses in music, the drama and dancing have been pillars of strength in the State program. Eleven musical units have been formed under the directorship of Gino Baldini. The most important is the New York Civic Orchestra. It now has eighty-five musicians and may soon be increased to full symphonic strength, with 119 musicians in all. Concerts are given by this orchestra at both the Brooklyn Museum, on Saturday mornings for children and afternoons at 3 for adults, and at the American Museum of Natural History on Wednesday afternoons at 3.

An important part of the educational work in a different field is the home-making and home economics courses under the direction of Treva E. Kauffman, a State supervisor of home economics. Here the object is twofold, first to aid the unemployed person, and second, to assist in solving some of the major problems of homemaking in the economic crises. Teachers have been trained for the task with the help of lectures on food economy, budgets and clothing needs as well as general lectures on adult education given by prominent specialists. The teachers report that more than 6,000 adults are attending these classes. The number of teachers has increased from 72 to 102.

Classes are conducted where equipment

is available and a place is accessible to the groups—sometimes right in the homes. One woman will invite her neighbors, and the class is on its way. In one section of Brooklyn, a teacher has nine different classes in several homes. Many unemployed men are interested in these classes also.

Free advanced classes in medical German for doctors, nurses and other persons with medical training have recently been set up. The course consists of readings in psychiatry and elementary medical German for beginners. They are conducted at the Columbia Medical College, the State Psychiatric Institute and the Presbyterian Hospital.

The free adult education and recreation work has now spread into fifty cities and villages of the State and has an estimated enrolment of 40,000 students outside New York City. Among the projects, free emergency colleges, announced after the regular colleges had completed their Fall enrolments, are operated in Rochester, Syracuse, Auburn, Little Falls, Cortland, Albany, Schenectady, Troy, White Plains and Garden City. They are under the supervision of regular colleges.

Aid From Mrs. Roosevelt.

A rural handcraft project has lately been launched, having been sponsored first with a personal gift of \$3,300 by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. In this project, rural unemployed residents will receive instruction in handcraft manufacture.

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years ago. The first Masonic book was printed and published in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin two centuries ago, and a century and a half ago appeared America's first daily newspaper, The Daily Advertiser. At the same time King's College received a new charter and became Columbia College.

Into Asiatic Waters.

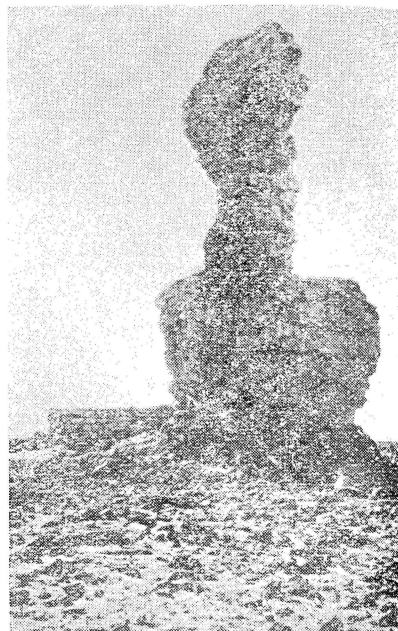
It was a century and a half ago, too, that the Empress of China sailed from New York for Asiatic waters, the first American vessel to venture into those seas. Then there is this year the 130th anniversary of the duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. Sandpaper and the diving suit were first used a hundred years ago. Ninety years ago the first telegraphic message, "What hath God wrought," was transmitted. The American oil industry will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary. Seventy-five years ago the popular song "Dixie" was sung for the first time.

Congress seventy years ago authorized the motto "In God We Trust" for use on American coins. The first world's series baseball was played a half century ago. Chop suey was introduced in America forty years ago. Twenty years have passed since the Panama Canal was opened. The only baby ever born in an airplane first saw the light of day flying over the city of Miami five years ago. Last, but not least, the year 1934 will bring the fifth anniversary of that market crash which started what is commonly referred to today as the depression.

--New York Times

There is hope everywhere and a desire to be equipped for the "New Deal." The students are preparing with silent determination. Student and teacher both have not lost but gained as a result. The Empire State's project, carried on under the direction of Lewis A. Wilson, Assistant Commissioner of Education, Oakley Furney, chief of the industrial bureau of the State Department of Education, and myself, is, moreover, stimulating educators all over the land. They are setting up similar adult day education programs.

Ghat, the Forbidden City, Entered by a White Woman



The first white woman to penetrate to Ghat, in the Sahara, Mme. de Bonneuil, claims, also, to have established a Saharan record by motoring 10,000 kilometres in the Tripolitan desert; in addition to having flown 6000 kilometres in the Libyan desert. Mme. de Bonneuil lives in Paris, though she is British-born and the wife of a Briton. She visited Kufra, the then sacred and secret oasis that Mrs. Rosita Forbes visited in 1920-21. In order not to disturb the population of Kufra, Mme. de Bonneuil entered the city disguised as a Saharan officer. During her stay there she learned that Mrs. Rosita Forbes had been raised to the position of a saint by the inhabitants. While at Kufra, Mme. de Bonneuil made up her mind to visit Ghat. The fact that a young Dutchwoman, who had made the attempt many years previously, had been assassinated on the way—and that more recently several men had lost their lives trying to reach Ghat—did not deter her. She motored through the Fezzan and through the Hoggar, and got to the legendary seat of "Atlantide," the mysterious woman about whom Pierre Benoit wrote his novel. The Italians have already driven some 4000 miles of motor highways across the barren spaces of

Tripolitania. These roads are solidly built on stone foundations and have an asphalt surface which makes them safe for considerable speeds. Whole battalions of native troops are employed on their construction, as well as Bedouin labour at high wages. The town of Ghadames is completely covered in, so that it is necessary to take an electric torch everywhere. The town is divided into two parts—the noble quarters and the quarters of the slaves. The curious desert lake, the Bahr el Doud, is one of a group lying to the west of the Oued Adjal: they have their origin in the moist depths of the subsoil. The lake abounds with worms; and on these worms a neighbouring tribe, the Daoudas, principally subsist. There are two kinds of worms. The better are eaten raw; the others are dried in the sun and made into paste. Clouds of flies swarm over the lake, apparently attracted by the worms; and the water is dense with bicarbonate of soda. The "Garamantes" were the people described by Herodotus as inhabiting the Fezzan in his time. To them is attributed the singular idol. The tombs which these "idols" mark consist of a funeral chamber—originally adorned with jewellery; Byzantine work being among that found there. Touareg women resort to these tombs at night to consult the Djinns of the desert. They go dressed in their best clothes, and hope by sleeping there to enjoy prophetic dreams.

"The Menace of O'Conroy"

Japan Times, Feb. 7, 1934.

A good deal of publicity was given a book by Mr. T. O'Conroy which was so rabidly anti-Japanese that its sale in this country was, it is reported, prohibited. To satisfy the curiosity of those who wonder what it is all about, the following review which appeared in "The Times," London on January 4, may be of interest:

The Menace of Japan. By T. O'Conroy, 294 pp. Hurst and Blackett. 12s. 6d. n.

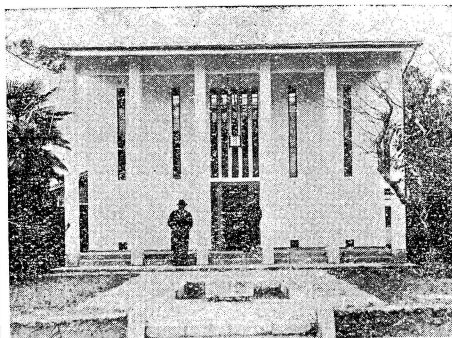
Mr. O'Conroy went to Japan from Russia in 1917, and found employment as a teacher of English for the preparatory classes at Keio University. He married a Japanese and remained in the country, on and off, for fifteen years, during fourteen of which he "collected evidence for this book." Furthermore, he assumed for this purpose "a cloak of Orientalism" and became (in the words of his publishers) "a 100-per-cent. Shintoist and Japanese." According to his own estimate, he is now "the greatest living authority on Japan in either hemisphere," and he dismisses as negligible the opinions of all foreign officials in Tokyo, "who can never see the mind of the people," and of the resident correspondents of the European and American Press, most of whom "live in hotels, are surrounded by spies and are unable to speak the language." The main clause of Mr. O'Conroy's indictments of Japan ("a country of corruption, vice and cruelty") is that the Government is in the hands of a few men who, moulding the mind of the masses by means of Shintoism and Kodoism, are steadily

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Hearn Has A Living Monument in Matsue

Matsue, an outlying town in the remote north-western province of Izumo, has a new attraction added to it, besides the Izumo-Taisha and the scenic beauty, in the Yakumo-kinen-kan recently built in memory of Lafcadio Hearn, the greatest interpreter of Japan. The Memorial Museum stands on the lot adjoining the site of his old home during his Matsue days, where Hearn entered into married life with his Japanese wife, and was also naturalized as a Japanese citizen, adopting the Japanese name of Koizumi Yakumo. Six marble pillars decorate the entrance of the graceful one-story steel concrete building, which, though a modern structure, is well in harmony with the quiet atmosphere of the old Hearn home and its surroundings reminiscent of the days gone by. Among the exhibits in the Museum are a large collection of Hearn manuscripts and many personal belongings of the writer, including the old steamer trunk that Hearn brought with him to Japan from the West Indies, a shell trumpet which he bought at Enoshima and used to blow when calling his maid-servant, several long tobacco pipes, and a monocle which he used to carry in his pocket for his short-sighted eye, as the other eye was blind.

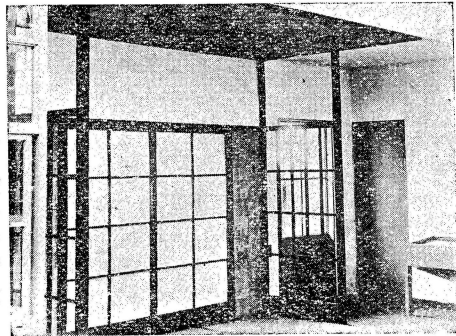
The erection of the building, and the purchase of the lot was done with the fund of 6,500 yen donated by 433 admirers of Hearn, including many foreign subscribers



from abroad. The Committee that conducted the business from the public appeal for donations to the erection of the Museum, was headed by Dr. Sanki Ichikawa, of the Tokyo Imperial University, and included, among its members, Proff. Saku-saburo Uchigasaki, Rinshiro Ishikawa, Tetsuo Okada, Teisaburo Ochiai, Ryuji Tanabé, Meizo Togawa, M. Tozawa, and Messrs. Minokichi Hasegawa and Y. Nakatsuchi, some of whom were pupils of Hearn. Mr. Perkins, of Pasadena, California, who

is a noted bibliographer of Hearn, donated books to the Museum library, which contains now several hundred books and periodicals relating to Hearn.

A feature of the interior of the building is that its ceilings and walls were covered with the papier-maché moulds of Hearn's "A History of English Literature" (earlier edition) that were supplied by the Hokuseido Press. The Museum and its contents have been turned over to and put under the care of the municipality of Matsue.



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味ふにつれ眞價愈々大なり

一、然かも本書は實際の方面を教ふる傍ら不知の間に英語國民と我等の生活の差異を教へ彼等の長を味得し得る事を期し、一方一般的英語國民文化にも親しみ得る素地を與へん事を期す。

一、主眼原則とは、先づ活きた英語、實用的英語日常生活の英語より入つて學ぶもの、實際的興味を喚起せしめ、英語に對する興味を堅實性恒久性を確保するに在り。何となれば此興味を確保し得ざる英語の勉強は不自然にして生活環境と縁遠く結局興味の熾烈にして耐久性的なるを得ざればなり。

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"CONTRASTS"

North-China Daily News

THE MENACE OF JAPAN.—By T. O'Conroy, London.

A JAPANESE OMELETTE.—A British Writer's Impressions of the Japanese Empire. By Major R. V. C. Bodley.

These two books contain a mass of information regarding Japan by authors whose personal acquaintance with the country cannot be denied. Mr. O'Conroy has actually spent fifteen years in Japan as a Professor of an important university in Tokyo. He claims to have been in very intimate touch with Japanese of all sections of opinion and, incidentally, he married a Japanese lady much against her family's will. Major Bodley has nothing like this experience of Japan but he is frankly an enthusiastic admirer of the Japanese and he writes charmingly and sympathetically about them. Unfortunately Major Bodley's enthusiasm for Japan seems to have landed him in difficulties in dealing with China, a country in which he spent eighteen months. His affection for the Japanese is balanced by an acute dislike of the Chinese and an unreasonable vindictiveness in criticising Chinese characteristics. First, he has grossly misrepresented the Chinese part in the Sino-Japanese conflict of two years ago, and secondly, the uncritical attitude which he adopts towards the Japanese is heavily discounted by his inability to appreciate China's point of view. Major Bodley does not pretend to be a trained observer, but he is in a sense a talented traveller, although, of course, he at one time was in the British Army.

With Mr. O'Conroy the reader has a very different critic. He is credited by his publishers with having presented a cold, logical thesis. If he had done this his criticism of the Japanese might have been more convincing. But he has, in fact, produced a tirade of 284 pages which loses value by reason of its over-emphasis. The recklessness of the author's methods is shown by the fact that, on page 8, an erratum note is slipped in to show that in describing one court case on pages 47-48 he inadvertently omitted certain passages and included them in another case a hundred pages further on. And as a member of the Imperial Household is concerned in the latter case, the seriousness of a slip of this kind will be appreciated. There is no doubt that Mr. O'Conroy brings to bear upon his book a great deal of close and intimate knowledge of Japan reinforced by acute observation, but the impression is that of vindictiveness dominant which incites warning for the exercise of great caution. As a means of promoting understanding of and with Japan it can hardly be commended. Indeed, it is rather calculated to inflame racial hatred, and it is most unfortunate that it should have been published without the most drastic editing.

It is permissible, perhaps, to say that Mr. O'Conroy almost gives himself away in the publishers' preface. The theme of the book may be said to be the intense military autocracy prevailing in Japan and the unscrupulousness of the

"The Far Eastern Scroll, 1933"

By Lady Hosie

The Observer, London

Many volumes concerning the present crisis have appeared. Probably the most entertaining advocate is Major Bodley in his "Japanese Omelette," and his commendation of Japan's treatment of the Mandated Islands deserves attention. Col. Etherton and H. H. Tiltman's "Japan: Mistress of the Pacific," though written in haste, shows a reasoned grasp. In "The Continent of Asia" L. W. Lyde breaks large ground thoughtfully. The Hokuseido Press has issued able volumes by A. B. Scherer, such as "Manchukuo: A Bird's Eye View," and "Japan Whither?" Mr. Kawakami presses home his points but loses some of his issues too, in "Manchukuo: Child of Conflict." H. C. Thompson is equally insistent in "The Case for China." Violet Conolly Oxford University Press) discusses Soviet Economic Policy in the Far-East. As to Mrs. Cecil Chesterton in "Young China and New Japan," one is at a loss whether to admire more her delicious style or her breathless inaccuracies!

Japanese administration. That being so, it is surprising to learn that Mrs. O'Conroy, a Japanese lady, is said to be now in Japan keeping in touch "with last-minute events" in that country with the sole object of making Mr. O'Conroy's book a complete picture. The publishers say that she is courageous. If her husband's rather lurid descriptions of police methods in Japan are correct, Mrs. O'Conroy is more than courageous, she is exceedingly foolhardy. It is surprising, that her husband exposes her to such danger by so offensive an attack on her countrymen. No doubt a great deal of the information given in this book is correct, especially where Mr. O'Conroy quotes from recognised documents, but its lack of balance destroys its value for the discriminating reader.

In these two books the reader sees Japan from diametrically opposite views, but it cannot be said that even the combination of them will give him safe guidance. The publishers complacently present Mr. O'Conroy's book and actually print the following description of it on the jacket:

... He brings forward documented evidence to show the Japanese hatred of all foreigners, and leads us to the conclusion that it is Japan's intention to subjugate the East.

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That extract is eloquent in refutation of Mr. O'Conroy's claim to dispassionate judgment.—E.H.

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shaping it to a fanatical belief in its divine destiny to rule the world by force of arms, and whose immediate object is war. Mr. O'Conroy regards the menace of Japan as real and urgent, deserving the serious attention of the Western Powers. Yet he describes the men at the head of affairs in Japan as "shallow to the point of imbecility, each exhibiting a preposterous incompetency, a complete ignorance of material factors, a statuesque irresponsiveness to human emotions and a total want of the sense of exact science."

One or two quotations will suffice to indicate the quality of Mr. O'Conroy's work. Concerning Bushido, the cult of chivalry, he writes: "I cannot see myself that any people, so treacherous, so cruel, so wanting in almost every decent feeling as the men of Japan, men who are so bestial in their habits, men so dangerously fanatical in their self-belief, can be chivalrous." Again, with regard to the history of Japan: "Japan had no philosophy until recent years. Her history is the history of the movements of men: of the exploitation of the weak by the strong; of bloodshed, of unutterable cruelty, of famine and disease." Finally, with regard to the condition of the peasantry: "The subject of the market for human flesh will be dealt with more fully later; suffice it here to say that there are provinces where there are only old people to be seen. The whole of Yamagata ken is denuded of its feminine youth, sold to the prostitute traders and agents." For evidence in support of these and similar opinions, Mr. O'Conroy resorts almost exclusively to the purloined of Japanese life, and his work reflects the worst of its seamy side. Moreover he presents his "evidence" in a form so distorted by unconcealed prejudice and reckless inaccuracy of sweeping statements that its unreliability must be apparent even to the uninitiated. He cites, for example, the evidence of the so-called Tanaka Memorial, despite the fact that three years ago the Chinese authorities undertook to put a stop to the circulation of this forged document and that the facts concerning it were officially brought to the notice of the League of Nations in December, 1932. Elsewhere, describing the "birth of Manchukuo," he puts the figure of Customs moneys seized by the Japanese at Dairen at 500,000,000 haikuan taels, whereas the actual figure was between two and three millions.

Mr. O'Conroy having perpetrated the masterpiece above referred to evidently decided to go the whole hog. He gave out an interview in London that his wife was being persecuted in Japan due to his views. Official enquiry in Japan discovered Mrs. O'Conroy working in a milk hall, penniless, having been deserted when Mr. O'Conroy took her to Europe and walked out on her in a hotel at Marseilles, Japanese consular officers sent her home to Japan. Far from being the object of persecution, the unfortunate woman is the object of universal sympathy among her countrymen. They even respect her for refusing to believe all the ill reports which have been published about her unfaithful spouse.

編輯室から

出版部のホードレー少佐著『伸び行く日本』は英國に於て俄然注目の焦點となりロンドン・タイムス紙、オブザーヴァ紙、マンチエスター・ガーザン紙を始め其他十数新聞紙の擧つて批評する所となつた、其れ等批評中の一部分は先月號誌上附録に於て、讀者諸君にお目にかけたが、更に其後入手した批評多數あり英國人が日本及び東洋を如何に見て居るかの材料として重要視すべき價值を持つてゐるものも多いと思惟したから再び附録中に轉載する事とした。

特に注目すべきは批評文の見出し、小見出し等に於ける扱ひ方と、ランカシア工業地帯の新聞數紙一齊に精密なる注意を拂つた事である、其中附録中に轉載し得なかつた新聞の見出しを摘記して見ると

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But Serious Rivals in Trade
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『世界中で一番慇懃な國民、

然し吾人の重大な競争者』

『何でも眞似の出来る國民』

或は『御飯と梅干一つの辨當』と云へるなど如何に我等の姿が彼等の目に映つて居る

か? 微苦笑を禁じ得ざるものがある。其他本誌中に載録せざる新聞にして批評を載せたるものは、Daily Dispatch; Huddersfield Examiner; Sheffield Telegraph; Derby Advertiser; Church of England Newspaper 等がある。日本が如何に彼等の關心事であるか! 然しお蔭で春秋の筆法を以てすれば、日本の棉業ランカシアをして北星堂本と讀ましむ、である。勿論、其等の批評が棉業競争國としての産業日本に止らず、其他萬般に亘り、興味深き或は問題を提供する讀物等々として賞讃せるは所載 review に於て御讀みの通りである。

近來外國新聞雜誌を見て一番多い讀物の一つは Nazis の問題である。最も多くの研究或は思考題目を與へて居るのかと思ふ、本誌にも『ヒットラー主義の一年』なる文章を載せて置いたが、公平な客觀的な叙述の様である。此一九三四年なる年は非常に色々な事件や人の五〇年目とか、百年目などに相當するらしい、Gutterman 氏の記事に依つて編輯子も始めて知つた。米國の失業者のための學校は頗る面白い企圖だと思はれる、ムシヤクシヤする時間を減少させるのと、就業能力を増加させるのと二重の意義に於ける非常時社會政策である。

オーコンロイなる英人が日本を中傷譏侮した Menace of Japan なる本を出して新聞紙を騒がせたが、中味はたわいもない歪められた事實の羅列で、よくもあんな出鱈目が書けたと思はれる様なものである。外人中此種の中傷を信する人もあると聞くが、知る人ぞ知るで、ロンドン・タイムス紙や上海の英字紙の如き齒牙にもかけるに足らずとして其矛盾さを指摘して居る御参考までに兩方ともお目にかける事とした。目下は讀者諸君最も御繁忙の時と思ひますが御健勝を祈ります。

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